

# WORLD'S MARKET

Cotton.			
GALVESTON SPOTS.			
Ordinary	7 1/2	Middling	10 1/2
Good Ordinary	9	Good Middling	10 3/4
Low Middling	10	Middling fair	11 1/4
NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.			
Ordinary	7 1/2	Middling	10 1/2
Good Ordinary	9	Good Middling	10 3/4
Low Middling	10	Middling fair	10 3/4

Grain.			
KANSAS CITY.			
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red		\$ 1 04 1/2	\$1 05
No. 2 hard		99 1/2	1 02 1/2
CORN.			
No. 2 mixed		47 1/2	48
No. 2 white		48	44 1/2
OATS.			
No. 2		32	—
CHICAGO.			
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red		1 10	1 10 1/2
No. 2 red		1 08	1 09 1/2
No. 2 hard		1 00	1 03
CORN.			
No. 2		52 1/2	53
No. 2 white		52 1/2	53
No. 2 yellow		54 1/2	55
OATS.			
No. 2		32	33 1/2
No. 2 white		32 1/2	33

Live Stock			
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE.			
Steers—best		\$ 5 25	\$ 6 —
—fair to good		3 75	5 —
Western fed steers		3 75	5 50
Stockers and feeders		2 50	4 25
Southern steers		3 75	5 50
Western cows		2 —	3 —
Native cows		1 50	4 25
Native heifers		2 00	4 50
Bulls		2 —	5 50
Calves		2 50	6 —
HOGS.			
Heavy		\$ 5 00	\$ —
Packers		—	—
Pigs and lights		5 40	5 80
SHEEP.			
Native lambs		\$4 50	\$ 5 80
Native sheep		3 25	4 —
Native ewes		3 —	3 75
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE.			
Beaves		\$ 5 00	\$ 6 15
Cows and heifers		1 75	4 75
Stockers and feeders		2 25	3 85
Texas		2 50	3 50
Westerns		3 —	4 50
HOGS.			
Mixed and butchers		\$3 75	\$ 5 85
Good to choice heavy		5 50	5 80
Rough heavy		4 50	4 90
Light		5 45	5 85
Bulk of sales		5 50	5 70
SHEEP.			
Sheep		\$ 4 —	\$ 5 50
Lambs		3 50	5 50

PORT WORTH.			
CATTLE.			
Steers—top		\$ 2 80	—
—bulk		2 —	2 75
Cows—top		2 50	—
—bulk		1 80	2 10
Calves—top		4 —	—
—bulk		3 —	3 75
HOGS.			
Top		\$ 5 60	—
Bulk		5 50	5 80

## LAND SALE RULE MODIFIED

Creek Indians Don't Complain of Fee for Advertising Now

MUSKOGEE: The order imposing a fee of \$1.50 upon Creek Indians who wish to post their lands for sale has been modified so that any full-blood or other Indian who can not raise the necessary money may be excused from paying the amount if his land does not sell, and as a result little or no complaint is now heard against the ruling.

## The City Won the Suit

LAWTON: Dr. I. E. Stricker, who was appointed city physician by Mayor Turner soon after the latter's induction into office last spring a year ago, brought suit in the probate court to recover \$112.50, alleged to be due him for services as city physician for four and a half months after the appointment of his successor, Dr. D. M. Myers, who, Dr. Stricker claimed, was not legally appointed. The case was decided in favor of the city.

## OKLAHOMA CITY DAY

Oklahoma Week at the Fair Opens by Its Largest City's Celebration

ST. LOUIS: Festival hall was crowded to the doors Monday to aid in the initial celebration of Oklahoma week. The occasion was the sixteenth birthday anniversary of the baby city of the United States, Oklahoma City. In the persons of charming young women, the older cities of the world paid their tribute to their younger sister. It is estimated that 23,000 citizens of the territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory were on the grounds. The Oklahoma building was crowded to the doors. Aiding in the celebration of the day, President Francis and General John W. Noble paid eloquent tribute in their addresses to the progressiveness and stability of the territory and the enterprise of Oklahoma City.

Gathering at the Oklahoma building shortly before noon the bevy of American beauties, representing many of the larger cities of the world, were welcomed by Governor Ferguson and the Oklahoma commission and Mayor Lee Van Winkle of Oklahoma City. The queen of the occasion was Miss Mariam Richardson of Oklahoma City. A luncheon was served to the ladies of the retinue on the second floor of the Oklahoma building.

The Apollo club of Oklahoma City, of sixty voices, under the leadership of J. F. Crawford, rendered vocal selections. Oklahoma badges and handsome pins of Oklahoma City were distributed to all who called and thousands registered their names upon the books.

The governor and the members of the official party were conveyed in carriages to Festival hall. Filing upon the stage two by two the young women were given cheer after cheer as they made their way to the front of the platform and took their seats. Following this the Apollo club took its position, and President Francis made an address of welcome. Governor Ferguson and Mayor Van Winkle also delivered addresses. General John W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, delivered the oration of the day. A feature of the celebration of the day was the receipt of greetings from the chief officials of many cities of the world. These greetings came from Glasgow, Scotland, from the mayor, Sir John Ure Primrose, bart.; Tokio, Japan, Mayor Ozaki Yuko. A number of others were read. Frank L. Stanton, the poet, added his quota to the general good wishes by writing a poem as a greeting from Atlanta to Oklahoma City.

## READY TO MAKE PAYMENTS

An Order From Washington Will Start Creek Fund

MUSKOGEE: The roll for the payment of the loyal Creeks, the roll for the payment of the self-emigrant Creeks have been completed, and the Indian officers here are ready to make these payments as soon as they receive orders from the department to do so. The roll of the Choctaw and Chickasaw per capita payment has been completed in the Choctaw nation and the Chickasaw roll will be completed in a few days.

These payments are the most important matters immediately pending in Indian Territory. In the loyal Creek payment there is nearly \$600,000 to be distributed. This will be given out in sums from twenty cents up to nearly \$2,000 for the individual Indian who gets in on the payment. The loyal Creeks are those who remained loyal to the government during the civil war and suffered property loss on account of that conflict. The self-emigrant payment amounts to but \$12,000, and is to be paid to those Creeks who moved from Alabama and Georgia to the territory at their own expense.

A little smile today may be worth the most eloquent funeral sermon tomorrow.

# WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

## TRAILING OLD FASHIONS.

How often in reading we run across some such phrase as this: "Old-fashioned ideas of morality." Or we hear a person about to deliver an impromptu homily, say: "I may have old-fashioned ideas about the sacredness of the marriage vow, but—" Or a mother say: "My children could have more money than I had when I was a girl, but I am going to bring them up in the old-fashioned way. My girls shall know how to cook and do housework if necessary, and they will make good housewives and mothers."

"Father has such old-fashioned notions," said a high school boy. "He has made us all promise not to drink wine or play cards until we are twenty-one. And he says it's the boys who have old-fashioned parents who become the successful men."

There are worse things than being old-fashioned. Progress is all very well, providing it progresses. But why should we feel it necessary to call our ideas of right living old-fashioned and to speak of them in a semi-apologetic manner? If old-fashioned, so much the better on that very account. They have the backing of experience. They have been tried and tested by our parents and our grandparents.

We hear of "old-fashioned politeness," and the "gentleman of the old school" who is so rarely seen among us. Why should these virtues be called old-fashioned? Is it not a discreditable reflection upon us twentieth century people?

A few more old-fashioned people are needed in this know-it-all age and generation.—Chicago Journal.

## COAXING TAXES OUT OF JOHN BULL.

In ten years, said an English naval expert a day or two ago, the control of the sea will pass from Great Britain to the United States. Uncle Sam, it appears, is building more battle-ships this year than John Bull. Hence the alarm of the English expert quoted above. It is impossible to believe, however, that his fears are genuine. Our British cousins have too long a start to be overhauled by Uncle Sam unless we should increase the number of our shipyards and spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the next decade turning out battle-ships and cruisers. The truth is that the alarm expressed by our British cousins is part of their scheme to reconcile King Edward's subjects to heavy taxation to maintain England's naval supremacy. That is the way the Briton is "bunkoed" into paying heavier tribute to his government. The game is an old one, but the British taxpayer has not yet seen through it.—Baltimore Sun.

## DID THE ANCIENTS SMOKE?

Did the ancients smoke? It is strange that so simple a question has never been satisfactorily answered. Herodotus mentions certain tribes that became drunk from inhaling the vapor of piles of burning fruit, but the only evidences that we have of smoking is found in the prehistoric pipes of wood and clay that are occasionally unearthed.

But if the ancients smoked what did they smoke? It was certainly not tobacco, which we know is a modern so-lace. Certain herbs were smoked for the cure of disease we are informed by Pliny and other writers, but there are doubts that smoking for pleasure and conviviality were ever indulged in extensively. If they had been we should have heard of it.—Boston Herald.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD HERO.

Hendley Jones of Georgia was a section foreman in the employ of the Seaboard Air line. One night last week he was riding on a handcar near Renfroes, Stewart county, Ga., in the discharge of his dull duties. Three other men were with him, climbing a heavy grade. Up to that moment all four graded together. There dashed around a curve ahead of them an extra freight, heavily laden and rushing down upon them, grade and steam together.

The other three men jumped to safety. They would no doubt defend their action by quoting the old axiom about self-preservation being the first law of nature. But Jones did not depend upon axioms to justify his law of conduct; he was the sort of man who reckoned by acts. So he stayed where he was.

It was a time when the fraction of a second was life. Jones saw this, and saw also that to stop the train was impossible. There was, in his conception, only one thing for him to do, and that was to save the crew of the freight at the probable cost of his own life. That he did. Calmly but rapidly he stopped the handcar and threw it from the track—and the train rushed by unharmed over his dead body.

Jones left a widow and two little children. Some men would have pleaded that they must remain alive, at the cost of the lives of others, for the sake of their families. But Hendley Jones did his duty and left his wife and children a father's memory of whose end they could be proud.

"He only did his duty?" Is the performance of one's duty so commonplace a thing that we may regard it lightly. One of the most famous of Russian authors once wrote a story intended to show how Russians die, and he showed that they met death with brute apathetic courage.

Hendley Jones died like an American.—Philadelphia Press.

## WHAT IS LOVE?

There are also nervous disorders that are often termed love. A man or a woman gets run down, sees everything dark, hopes for nothing, aims for nothing; then a person of the opposite sex approaches, sympathizes, plays on all the overtaxed nerves with a soothing influence, which is studied and deliberate, but the man quaffs it blindly, as a sufferer drinks brandy to ease pain without questioning whether it be injurious or not. We do not examine the character of the one obtaining this power over us, because we are ill, and our illness controls us; we seek merely to ease the inward gnawing with as little pain or effort as possible. Normal love—the love of a mentally and physically sound person—is not half so blind as poets would have us believe. Indeed, at such a time I think the mind is actually critical. Characteristics that the world considers faults in the one we love may be particularly dear to us, they are nicks that correspond to the nicks in our own nature; but the individual is dissected again and again by the unerring and ever busy blade of our passion. Every quickened element in us prides and probes to measure itself with the same element in the other; it is the natural mating of things—of the many units in the one unit. This is real love; but the other—the other is the cause of nine-tenths of the world's misery; it is the creator of morbid generations, the destroyer of correct deductions, the worst menace to humanity.—Maude Roosevelt, in Lippincott's Magazine.